

while in *Rhadinocladia*, as will be seen by the following description, the frond has an abundant ramification.

Rhadinocladia Farlowii, n. sp. Olive brown, growing in tufts, in which the individual fronds are plumose and 12–16 mm. high. Each frond is made up of a narrow, percurrent axis, with two series of cuboidal cells near the base, gradually increasing in number until four series are found at the center. This base is 40–50 μ wide and the central part 60–70. From the axis arise 30–50 flagellate branches, 6–8 mm. long, consisting of a single series of cells (rarely two or three side by side) about 25 μ wide, and ending in two or three long hairs; near the tip the branches may bear a few ramuli. The ramification is rather irregular as the branches commonly arise singly, but they are often opposite or in a cluster of three. Only the plurilocular sporangia are known, which are muriform, and arise from transformed branches. They are nearly or quite sessile, oblong or elliptical-oblong, bluntish, 20–25 μ wide, 70–85 μ long. Except near the base the whole plant is clothed with hyaline hairs, 1–2 mm. long, of 5–10 linear cells about 12 μ wide.

Growing on Chorda, and washed ashore at Vineyard Haven, Mass., August 27, 1892.

A slide of the type is deposited in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University, and one at Columbia University. Later another will be placed in the National Herbarium.

The writer would also tender due acknowledgement to Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews for his great courtesy in making the beautiful and accurate drawings which are reproduced in the plate accompanying this note.

BRISTOL, R. I.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 18. *Rhadinocladia Farlowii*. Fig. 1. Terminal portion of the axis of a frond, showing general habit. Figs. 2 and 3. Portions of the same (more highly magnified) showing branches, hairs, and plurilocular sporangia in greater detail.

NOTE UPON A PROBABLE HYBRID OF ROSA CAROLINA L. AND ROSA NITIDA WILLD.

FRANCOIS CRÉPIN.

IN my note entitled *Nouvelles remarques sur les Roses américaines* (Bull. Soc. Roy. botanique de Belgique, tome xxvii (1889), 2^{me} partie, pp. 28 et. 29), I referred to a rose which I was inclined to consider a hybrid of *Rosa carolina* and *R. humilis*.

Now, I wish to call attention to another rose which may well be a hybrid of *Rosa carolina* and *R. nitida*. It was collected by Mr. George B. Fernald, at Foxcroft, Maine, in 1896, and Mr. M. L. Fernald has sent me several flowering specimens. The plant grows in company with or not far from *R. carolina* and *R. nitida*. I had at first considered this rose a variety of *R. carolina*, and had given it the name *setigera*, but a more recent examination has caused me to see in it a hybrid, *R. carolina* \times *nitida*. It exhibits a mixture of the characters of its two probable ancestors. The stem is completely and densely setigerous with delicate prickles like those of *R. nitida*; and the lower and middle portions of the flowering branches are more or less setigerous, with here and there very small and delicate stipular prickles. The stipules are narrow and resemble closely those of *R. carolina*, but the inflorescences are usually one-flowered, the flowers resembling much more those of *R. nitida* than those of *R. carolina*. It ought to be added that the plant is taller and more vigorous than *R. nitida*, and that the middle leaves of the flowering branches are as often 9-foliolate as in that species.

With this rose from Foxcroft, Mr. M. L. Fernald sent me specimens of a rose, collected by him in 1896, at Lexington, Maine, which I have likewise considered as variety *setigera* of *Rosa carolina*. Although Mr. Fernald did not observe at Lexington *R. carolina* nor *R. nitida*, I am, nevertheless, inclined to believe that we have here also the product of crossing of those species. But the form from Lexington is nearer *R. carolina* than is that from Foxcroft. The stem is as densely setigerous, and most of the flowering branches are as finely prickly, but the stipular prickles are much stouter, resembling those of *R. carolina*. The inflorescences are more or less multiflorous, with flowers strongly suggesting those of *R. carolina*, while the leaves also approach nearer those of that species. The action of *R. carolina* might have been stronger in the plant from Lexington than in the form from Foxcroft.

JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE L'ÉTAT, BRUXELLES.